

Gen. Wood to Train New York Troops for War



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2,600 MARINES WITH PERSHING FIRST U. S. ARMY IN FRANCE 27,600 MEN

NEW YORK REGIMENTS GO SOUTH SOON TO BE TRAINED UNDER GEN. LEONARD WOOD

State Guard Organizations Ordered Recruited to Their Full War Strength.
MAY BE FIRST AT FRONT.
Gen. O'Ryan Promptly Transmits the Directions to the Various Commands.

On receipt of orders from Washington to-day to recruit every branch of the New York National Guard to full war strength—orders which mean that 10,000 more men must be brought into the service—Major Gen. O'Ryan at once got in touch with his subordinates and armories from which the State troops have not yet been called with a view to speeding up the necessary increase in order that the command may be ready on July 15, the date on which the New York division will be called into the Federal service.

Along with the orders from Washington came notification that the New York division will go direct from here to the Southeastern Department, where it will be under the direction of Major Gen. Leonard Wood, an assignment most gratifying to the New York contingent.

The orders are taken to indicate that the New York troops will be among the first National Guard bodies sent to France.

It is explained that to-day's recalling proclamation does not apply to the New York State regiments now on duty somewhere in this State in the Federal service. These regiments are the Second, Tenth, Forty-second, Twenty-third, Seventy-fourth and Seventy-first Infantry Regiments and the First Squadron of the First Cavalry.

It does apply to the following regiments:

First of Binghamton, Third of East Rochester; Seventh of Manhattan, Twelfth of Manhattan, Fourteenth of Brooklyn, Fifteenth (negro), now at Peekskill, and Sixty-ninth of Manhattan.

Squadron A and two squadrons of the First Cavalry, which have not yet been Federalized.

A regiment of Twenty-second Engineers, Signal Corps, Sanitary Troops, First Field Artillery of Manhattan, Second Field Artillery of Brooklyn and the Third Field Artillery of Buffalo.

First and Fourth Field Hospital from Manhattan, Third Field Hospital from Brooklyn and the Second Field Hospital from Albany, First Ambulance Company of Binghamton, Second of East Rochester, Third of New York, and Fourth of Syracuse, one battalion of Signal Corps of New York City.

Confidential advices received at Division Headquarters from Washington are that the Sixth Division National Guard, which went to the Mexican border under Major Gen. O'Ryan, will be sent to the European battlefields as a tactical unit. This means that the Guard will have an

HELL GATE CHANNEL TO BE 40 FEET DEEP

House Rivers and Harbors Committee Adopts Proposal of Baker and Daniels.
WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee this afternoon voted to increase the depth of Hell Gate channel, New York, to forty feet instead of the thirty feet proposed in a recent bill. The present depth is twenty-eight feet. The appropriation for it is \$2,500,000.

BRITISH PASSENGER SHIP SUNK WITHOUT WARNING

Five Members of Crew and Three Passengers Killed on the Highland Corrie.
LONDON, May 19.—The British steamship Highland Corrie was torpedoed without warning on May 18. Five members of the crew and three passengers were killed by the explosion. The ship was en route from Buenos Aires to London.

NAVY RAISED TO 150,000; MARINE CORPS TO 30,000

Salaries Increased in Both Branches So That Men Will Get \$30 a Month as in the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House to-day approved a conference report on a bill increasing the navy from 87,000 to 150,000 men and the Marine Corps from 17,400 to 30,000.

The Senate a little later adopted the conference report and shortly thereafter it was sent to the White House for the President's signature.

The bill provides for increases in salary so that enlisted men in these branches will receive about \$30 a month, the same as is paid to enlisted men in the army under the selective service bill.

AUTOS AND COLLEGE YELLS BARRED AT TRAINING CAMP

PORT HERIDAN, Ill., May 19.—Fraternity pins and motor cars were placed under the ban at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp to-day by Col. Nicholson, Commandant. Many candidates for commissions had been wearing jeweled pins on the olive drab shirts and were using their private automobiles for trips about the camp during leisure hours. These, Col. Nicholson held, did not make for democracy.

The college yells which have distinguished many gatherings since the camp began also have been banished. The men were told that henceforth their mottoing is to be that of the American army and not that of the campus.

GERMANS, IN PANIC, RUSH TO REGISTER; FEAR INTERNMENT

Look for More Drastic Steps Following Creation of Barred Zone.

Fear that the latest Federal order creating half-mile barred zones about armories and naval militia stations after June 1 is but a step toward ultimate internment has swept through German circles in New York during the past two days. The rush of aliens to the Federal Building, at the rate of almost 2,000 a day, to obtain permits under the new order from Washington will result, it is predicted, in the virtual registration of every unaturalized German in the city.

Five hundred Germans were crowded in the corridor outside the United States Marshal McCarthy's office this morning. Many of them expressed apprehension of a general internment order after American troops enter the active fighting in France and the lists of casualties begin arriving in the United States.

That Germans may be fully informed as to the limits of the forbidden zones, it was announced at United States Marshal McCarthy's office to-day, warning placards will probably be posted to mark the restricted areas.

"Former rulings from Washington left Germans great latitude," said the Marshal. "The latest order is virtually the first zone ruling that directly affects New York."

It should be remembered that only unaturalized Germans are affected. Furks, Bulgarians and Austrians are exempt as their countries are not at war with America. Also women and children under fourteen years of age are exempt.

Department of Justice operatives have already investigated 500 of the applications for permits and in 147 cases subpoenas have been discovered. In this work the famous "suspect list," containing upward of 3,000 names, is brought into use. No alien listed as a suspect will be granted any privileges. Nor will the applicants be notified of rejection. They will themselves be required to find out what becomes of their requests for permits.

Complaints that Germans find difficulty in getting new places of residence are made.

"Our present landlord doesn't want us, even if we get a permit," said a man who stood in line, accompanied by his wife and two children. "He told us we would have to get out, as he wanted no trouble. We tried several places that advertised apartments for rent. When they discovered we were Germans the answer was that the vacancies had all been filled."

Others are having difficulties because of leases.

The Marshal's office remained open until 2 o'clock this morning issuing application blanks for permits for residence or employment within the forbidden zones. It will be open all to-day and Sunday.

"This order goes into effect June 1," declared Mr. McCarthy, "and Germans without permits after that date will be interned without further argument. We are giving them all the chance in the world now to act. Men holding first papers for citizenship are not exempt."

GERMANS HEAR U. S. FLEET HAS ARRIVED

AMSTERDAM (via London), May 19.—All the German papers print the news of the arrival of the American destroyer flotilla in European waters under a single headline.

The Lokal Anzeiger heads the item: "Now the Americans!"

CROWN PRINCE IS DEFEATED IN FOURTH DESPERATE DRIVE; ITALIANS SWEEPING ONWARD

Assaulting Waves Smashed by the French Artillery Northwest of Bray.

PARIS, May 19.—For the fourth consecutive night the German Crown Prince last night attempted a formidable drive against the French forces, the Paris War Office announced.

"On Friday evening, following a heavy bombardment, the Germans launched an attack northwest of Bray on a wide front," the statement said. "Their assaulting waves were smashed by our artillery, without attaining the French lines, except at a point west, where a few groups gained French advanced positions."

"Northwest of Rheims a German attack with liquid fire and artillery was checked."

ROME, May 19.—Fighting literally from rock to rock and from ravine to ravine, with fierce hand to hand clinches alternating with cyclonic bursts of artillery, Italian troops have captured Hill 652, pivotal point to the Austrian defenses north of Monte Santo.

Description of the battle as given in to-day's official statement showed the picturesque nature of the fighting, as well as the tremendous natural obstacles of ground which Gen. Cadorna's troops overcame.

"Yesterday afternoon we vigorously attacked with the object of capturing Hill 652 the Victory key to the enemy's defenses north of Monte Santo," the statement said. "The stubborn defense of the enemy made the attack a long and severe one."

"The fighting progressed from rock to rock. Expelling the enemy from trenches and taking caverns well protected by machine guns, we reached the long contested heights. Strong counter attacks were successfully repulsed, our troops maintaining the position despite a concentrated fire from the fleeing enemy. During the advance we took 375 prisoners."

"East of Gorizia we maintained our positions which were repeatedly and persistently attacked by the enemy." Austrian casualties to Tuesday in Gen. Cadorna's great offensive drive were reliably estimated to-day at 15,000 dead, wounded and missing. Since that date sweeping further successes have probably inflicted almost as great casualties on the enemy.

The loss of Monte Kuk is admitted by the Austrians in the official statement issued by the Austrian War Office on Friday. The statement says: "The Isonzo battle continues. Monte Kuk, southeast of Pavia, was abandoned yesterday morning after two days of varied fighting of the greatest fierceness. Our troops took up positions several hundred metres east of the hill."

LONDON, May 19.—The British offensive was apparently dashed by the Austrians in the official statement issued on Friday. The statement says: "The Isonzo battle continues. Monte Kuk, southeast of Pavia, was abandoned yesterday morning after two days of varied fighting of the greatest fierceness. Our troops took up positions several hundred metres east of the hill."

"Northeast of Gouvaucourt we carried out a successful raid last night and brought back prisoners and a machine gun," the statement said. "East of Loos, northwest of Arras and east of Ypres hostile raids were repulsed."

"HEIRTS (via London), May 19.—"An English attack under protection of the most intense artillery fire on both sides of the Arras-Douai road broke down under our defensive fire," the War Office announced to-day. "East of Montchey enemy attacks were also unsuccessful."

"Near Baye we took a French trench and improved our position. At Wintberg a night attack was repulsed in hand to hand engagements."

COLONEL WHO WILL LEAD U. S. MARINES TO THE AID OF FIGHTING FRANCE



COL. CHAS. A. DOYEN

7,000,000 KILLED IN THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD'S WAR

Arthur Henderson of British War Council Estimates Total Casualties at 45,000,000.

LONDON, May 19.—The number of men killed in the war thus far was estimated at 7,000,000 by Arthur Henderson, Member of the War Council, in an address to-day at Richmond. He estimated the total casualties of the war to be in excess of the population of the United Kingdom.

[The population of the United Kingdom, according to the census of 1911, was 45,379,539.]

Mr. Henderson said that after nearly three years of military effort which was unprecedented there was no immediate prospect of cessation of hostilities. The severe character of the war and its prolongation tempted some persons to ask why peace should not be attempted by other means. He answered it was because the challenges thrown down by Germany in 1914 still held good.

The last of world domination, which dictated the policy of aggressive military action on the part of Germany, continued to be supported by the German Emperor and his Prussian advisers. Until the great act of liberation had been fully achieved the Allies could not fail.

TAX ON LIGHT AND HEAT BILLS TO BE RETAINED

House Votes, 416 to 58, Against Striking Proposal Out of War Revenue Measure.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A vote on amendments to the War-Tax Bill occupied the House again today. The first vote was on Representative Livermore's amendment to strike out the 5 per cent taxes on light and heat bills. It failed.

Amendments intended to postpone the bill of divided opinion were also defeated today. The House will now take up the Senate Finance Committee's amendments to-day.

CRACK SHOTS OF THE ARMY IN FIRST DIVISION ORDERED TO FRANCE AND BELGIUM

Regiment of Marines Ordered to France Composed of Picked Men Who Have Seen Active Service in Disturbed Countries.

ROOSEVELT VOLUNTEERS REJECTED BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, May 19.—In response to urgent requests from Great Britain and France and in anticipation of the raising of a great army, following the registration, under the selective conscription plans on June 5 of all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, the United States Government will send at once to the western front in France and Belgium, as soon as possible, an army of approximately 27,000 men, consisting of a division of experienced soldiers of the regular army and a regiment of marines.

The American expedition to France is to be in command of Major Gen. John J. Pershing. The marine regiment of 2,600 men is to be commanded by Col. Charles A. Doyen, now Commandant of Washington Barracks at Washington. The marines will be equipped and armed exactly as are the regular soldiers.

\$3,342,300,000 WAR BUDGET BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Measure Includes \$750,000,000 Appropriation for Merchant Marine.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The largest appropriation bill in American history—the war budget measure, H. R. 100,000, including \$750,000,000 for American merchant ships—was to-day passed by the Senate by a viva voce vote.

Just before passing the bill, upon motion of Senator Weeks, \$48,582,250 was struck from the appropriation for houses for the army, leaving only \$25,000,000 for this purpose.

The amendment authorizing \$750,000,000, of which \$100,000,000 is to be immediately available for construction and purchase of ships, and also authorizing the President to commandeer shipbuilding facilities and factories, was agreed to without a roll call.

Acceptance of the shipbuilding program was in the Senate Committee of the Whole. A record vote may be taken later in the Senate on the passage of the bill.

Senator Smith of Georgia withdrew his amendment to spend \$100,000,000 of the appropriation for Government purchase of freight cars.

Nicaragua Lines with U. S. Breaks With Germany, State Department Announces.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Nicaragua has broken relations with Germany, the State Department announced to-day.

The President, in signing and approving a selective draft bill, announced that the Roosevelt proposition has been shelved.

The decision of the Government to send troops to the immediate aid of France was made known in the following statement issued from the War Department:

PERSHING GOES ABROAD BEFORE HIS TROOPS LEAVE.

"The President has directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of Gen. John J. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as practicable. Gen. Pershing